

# UNIT 7.

## TRAFFIC

### A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words in the correct column


light	p <u>a</u> vement	l <u>a</u> ne	t <u>i</u> me	pl <u>a</u> ne
l <u>i</u> ne	ind <u>i</u> cate	mist <u>a</u> ke	w <u>i</u> de	railw <u>a</u> y
n <u>i</u> ght	s <u>a</u> fety	dr <u>i</u> ve	infor <u>m</u> ation	r <u>i</u> de
/ai/			/ei/	

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. many                      B. take                      C. wait                      D. train
- A. fly                      B. bike                      C. sign                      D. bicycle
- A. ahead                      B. heavy                      C. break                      D. ready
- A. obey                      B. head                      C. sail                      D. way
- A. transport                      B. station                      C. passenger                      D. traffic

### B. VOCABULARY

I. Choose the correct meaning of the signs.

1.	<p>A. Pedestrian is not allowed.</p> <p>B. Be careful of the pedestrian.</p> <p>C. People are crossing the street.</p> <p>D. There are children or schools ahead.</p>	
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2.	<p>A. You can only go straight or turn left.</p> <p>B. You can only turn right.</p> <p>C. You must change your direction.</p> <p>D. You can't turn left and go straight.</p>	
3.	<p>A. There's no parking lot here.</p> <p>B. Parking is not free here.</p> <p>C. Vehicle can park here.</p> <p>D. Vehicle can't park here.</p>	
4.	<p>A. There is a hospital ahead.</p> <p>B. There is an intersection ahead.</p> <p>C. There is a cross street ahead.</p> <p>D. There are traffic lights ahead.</p>	
5.	<p>A. You can only walk here.</p> <p>B. You can't park here.</p> <p>C. You can't go from here.</p> <p>D. You can go from here.</p>	
6.	<p>A. You are not allowed to turn.</p> <p>B. You can turn right.</p> <p>C. You can't turn left and go straight.</p> <p>D. You are not allowed to turn right.</p>	
7.	<p>A. There is danger ahead.</p> <p>B. There are traffic lights ahead.</p> <p>C. There is an intersection ahead.</p> <p>D. Traffic lights are about to turn red.</p>	
8.	<p>A. You can't park your bicycle here.</p> <p>B. You can cycle here.</p> <p>C. You can't cycle here.</p> <p>D. You can park your bicycle here.</p>	

**II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

1. You can't park here - it's a \_\_\_\_\_ zone. (no cycling/ no parking)
2. Don't cross the road on a \_\_\_\_\_ light- It is dangerous and violates traffic laws. (red/ green)
3. You can cross the street at the \_\_\_\_\_ only when the walking signals turn green. (traffic light/ zebra crossing)
4. This red cross sign tells us that there is a \_\_\_\_\_. (school ahead/ hospital ahead)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ traffic means that vehicles must drive on the right side of a road. (Right-handed/ Left-handed)
6. It's required by law to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ when you drive a car. (seatbelt/ helmet)
7. No vehicles are allowed to drive on this \_\_\_\_\_. (footpath/ cycle lane)
8. In a \_\_\_\_\_, drivers can drive a vehicle in two directions. (two-way street/ one-way street)
9. You can travel straight or turn left at an intersection marked by the \_\_\_\_\_ sign. (no left turn/ no right turn)
10. My father always tells me to put both hands on the \_\_\_\_\_ when he drives alongside me. (handlebars/ wheels)

### III. Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from the box.

pavement	means of transport	on foot	road safety	intersections
roads	traffic lights	roundabout	pedestrian	parking lot

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is taught to young children to avoid road accidents.
2. We shouldn't start moving until the \_\_\_\_\_ change to green.
3. All vehicles can't travel steadily in these narrow and bumpy \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Policemen often directs traffic at the \_\_\_\_\_ in rush hour.
5. I don't care for riding on a bike very much; I like to go \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ was almost full, but he found a space for his motorbike in the last row.
7. There's no way through the centre of town in a vehicle - it's for \_\_\_\_\_ only.
8. Camels are the main \_\_\_\_\_ in the Arabian desert.
9. Cycling is not allowed on the sidewalks or \_\_\_\_\_ of all cities.
10. When entering a \_\_\_\_\_, you must give way to any vehicle already on it.

### IV. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. There isn't any public \_\_\_\_\_ of transport in their town.  
A. means                      B. meaning                      C. meant                      D. mean
2. You have to obey the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ when you are in street.

A. jams                      B. laws                      C. lights                      D. Hours

3. My father taught me how to \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle when I was five.

A. drive                      B. ride                      C. play                      D. go

4. In Thailand, it is \_\_\_\_\_ for men to drive without a shirt on.

A. allowed      B. legal C. lawful      D. illegal

5. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a train to another city or province?

A. had                      B. gone                      C. taken                      D. driven

6. Drivers have to \_\_\_\_\_ the seatbelt while they are driving.

A. fasten                      B. keep                      C. get on                      D. open

7. Motorists have to wear \_\_\_\_\_ to protect their heads.

A. a seatbelt                      B. glasses                      C. a T-shirt                      D. a helmet

8. Countries around the world have many driving \_\_\_\_\_ that differ from Viet Nam.

A. lights                      B. signs                      C. laws                      D. licenses

9. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign means STOP for all vehicles - including bicycles.

A. stop                      B. no parking                      C. no cycling                      D. no entry

10. Look out the back of the car when you want to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. turn left                      B. U-turn                      C. reverse                      D. turn right

## C. GRAMMAR

I. Write complete sentences with *It*. Use the prompts given.

1. about 300 metres/ hotel/ beach

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. not very far/ my house/ school

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. a hundred metres/ our classroom/ library

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. about 3 kilometres/ her house/ nearest bus stop

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. over a kilometre/ my school/ book store

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. just some steps/ building's lobby/ gate

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. about three blocks/ post office/ market

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. 120 kilometres/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Vung Tau City?

\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.**

check	do	take	play	be	wait	ride	walk	clean	park
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1. Red signs tell you something you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ the surfaces in their vehicle regularly.
3. Children \_\_\_\_\_ around or near school bus vehicles.
4. 'Do Not Enter' sign indicates that you're where you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_ for vehicles before starting to cross.
6. Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ extra care when overtaking motorcyclists.
7. Children \_\_\_\_\_ bikes in the road until they fully understand traffic rules.
8. If there is no sidewalk, pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the road.
9. Students \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus in a safe place from the back edge of the road.
10. All drivers \_\_\_\_\_ their vehicles near a road crossing, the entrance of a building, or on a footpath.

**III. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is not near from here to the railway station.  
A. This                      B. That                      C. There                      D. It
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ remember all the rules that you \_\_\_\_\_ break while driving.  
A. must - shouldn't                      B. should - must  
C. shouldn't - mustn't                      D. should – would
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your house to the city centre?  
A. How many                      B. How far                      C. How often                      D. How much
4. Even if you're in a rush, you \_\_\_\_\_ speed up to beat the lights.  
A. should                      B. can                      C. shouldn't                      D. can't
5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you to go to school every day?  
A. did it take                      B. does it take                      C. it takes                      D. it took

6. It \_\_\_\_\_ me more than an hour to find the way home yesterday.

- A. takes                      B. is taken                      C. took                      D. is taking

7. \_\_\_\_\_ small children cross streets by themselves? - No, they.

- A. Should - shouldn't                      B. Should - mustn't  
C. Should - should                      D. Must - shouldn't

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8. How do your parents usually take you to school? - \_\_\_\_\_ car.

- A. In                      B. With                      C. On                      D. By

9. Mandatory signs, as we \_\_\_\_\_ understand from the name, indicate that the drivers \_\_\_\_\_ follow compulsorily.

- A. must - can                      B. can - must                      C. would - should                      D. should – would

10. Bus drivers \_\_\_\_\_ drive their buses along the bus lane and \_\_\_\_\_ stop the buses inside the bus box.

- A. should - should                      B. should - shouldn't  
C. shouldn't - should                      D. shouldn't - shouldn't

#### IV. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Motorists always should (A) wear a helmet (B) when riding (C) a (D) motorbike.

2. It (A) just some (B) metres from (C) my bedroom to the living room.

3. How long (A) is it (B) from your house to the (C) post office? - About two kilometres (D).

4. Drinking (A) and driving (B) is illegally (C) in many (D) countries.

5. Traffic (A) signals for (B) pedestrians shouldn't (C) be standard in (D) every city.

6. There are (A) too much (B) vehicles in (C) Ho Chi Minh City these days (D).

7. How (A) far does (B) it from Cao Bang City to (C) Ca Mau City? - More than 2000 km (D).

8. A (A) flashing (B) DON'T WALK signal indicates (C) you shouldn't crossing (D) the street.

9. Children should (A) hold an (B) adult's hand (C) when walking at (D) footpaths.

10. It (A) usually takes (B) he (C) thirty minutes to drive (D) to work.

## D. SPEAKING

### I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. I often ask traffic policemen for help when I get lost.

2. Most of my friends go to school by bicycle.

3. It takes me more than 45 minutes to walk to school.

4. The truck broke down near the zebra crossing this morning.

5. We have to go straight or turn left because there's a no right turn sign here.

6. That sign means vehicles are not allowed to park there.

7. It is about three kilometres from my house to the school.

8. Yes, there are usually traffic jams in my place.

## II. Match the sentences.

A	B
1. The traffic light is going to turn red.	a. On foot.
2. How do you go to school?	b. 10 km.
3. The streets are too crowded!	c. We mustn't park our bike here.
4. Did you visit London last summer?	d. You'd better slow down and stop.
5. How far is it from here to your house?	e. Sure, Mum.
6. Do you usually go to school by bus?	f. At the zebra crossing.
7. This is a no parking sign.	g. Yes, I did. I visited several places.
8. Remember to wear the helmet!	h. No, it isn't.
9. Is the railway station far from here?	i. No, I don't.
10. Where should we cross the street?	j. Yes. Because it's rush hour now.

## E. READING

### I. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Traffic congestion is when vehicles travel at slower speeds because there are more vehicles than the road can handle. This makes trip times longer, and increases queueing. This is also known as a traffic jam. Congestion may result from a decrease in capacity, for example, accidents on the road or

roads being closed. Bad road arrangements can also restrict the road's capacity. Increased traffic, for example by many cars leaving a school at the same time, can also cause congestion.

Where congestion is common, for example, because of commuting in big cities, several methods are used to relieve it. Cars may be banned in certain districts or certain times, or made to carry passengers or pay a fee, or people may use public transport, such as metro or subway systems, which travel independently and are not affected by traffic jams.

- queue (v): *xếp hàng*

- capacity (n): *sức chứa*

1. Traffic congestion is known as traffic jam. \_\_\_\_
2. Traffic congestion means there are more vehicles but the road is smaller. \_\_\_\_
3. It takes vehicles more time to travel in traffic congestion. \_\_\_\_
4. Traffic accidents aren't one of the causes of traffic congestion. \_\_\_\_
5. Many vehicles leaving schools at the same time can cause traffic congestion. \_\_\_\_
6. Traffic congestion is common in big cities. \_\_\_\_
7. People can do nothing to reduce traffic congestion. \_\_\_\_
8. Traffic congestion happens with all means of transport, including metro and subway systems. \_\_\_\_

## II. Fill In each blank with a word from the box.

light	roads	or	together	green
cross	different	red	change	traffic

Traffic lights, or traffic signals, are lights used to control the movement of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. They are placed on (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at intersections and crossings. The (3) \_\_\_\_\_ colours of lights tell drivers what to do. Traffic lights change their colours in the same order every time. In most English-speaking countries, traffic lights usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in this order:

- Red light on: this tells drivers to stop.
- Green light on: this means the driver can start driving (5) \_\_\_\_\_ keep driving.
- Yellow light on: this tells drivers to stop when it is safe to, because the light is about to turn (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

In some places, the red and yellow lights can be on the same time. In the United Kingdom, this signals that the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is about to turn green. In some parts of the United States, it signals that pedestrians can (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the road. In many places, traffic signals do not use the red and yellow lights (9) \_\_\_\_\_, and traffic lights go straight from red to (10) \_\_\_\_\_.



## F. WRITING

### I. Write complete sentences using the prompts given.

1. Traffic jam/ be/ big problem/ big cities

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2. These roads/ be/ narrow/ and/ poor condition

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3. It/ be/ about 2 km/ here/ the gas station

---

4. They/ travel/ the suburbs/ the city centre/ every day

---

5. Many road users/ not/ obey/ traffic rules

---

6. you/ like/ public/ means/ transport?

---

7. The accident/ happen/ the intersection/ the rush hour/ this morning

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8. There/ be/ more and more/ motorbikes/ private cars/ Ho Chi Minh City

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### II. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. My close friend usually goes to school on foot.

☐ My close friend

2. Mr. Robert is always a careful driver.

☐ Mr. Robert

3. It's mandatory for us to wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.

☐ We must

4. The distance from my house to the nearest bus stop is about 300 metres.

☐ It's

5. If you don't follow the traffic lights, police will stop you.

☐ Follow

6. It's against the rules to cycle on the pavement.

☐ You mustn't

7. Ms. Loan drives dangerously.

☐ Ms. Loan is

8. What is the distance from here to the train station?

☐ How far?